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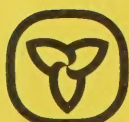


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SAFELY

ONTARIO DRIVER'S MANUAL

ADAPTED FOR ADULT NEW READERS



Ontario

Ministry
of
Transportation





We would appreciate comments, positive or otherwise, about this publication. One of our objectives is to improve the comprehension of written factual information (in this case, the Ontario rules of the road) for adult new readers.

Areas you may wish to comment on include: readability, typesetting, layout, content and useability.

We are especially interested in comments from those who use this handbook to learn Ontario's driving rules and regulations.

Please send your comments to:

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ONTARIO DRIVER'S MANUAL ADAPTED FOR ADULT NEW READERS

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Association

With special thanks to the
Janesville Literacy Council, Inc.
Janesville, Wisconsin

Contents

Introduction	1
How to get your Driver's Licence	2
Class "L" Driver's Licence	3
Proof of Birth and Identification.....	3,4
Vision Test	5
Written Test	5,6
Road Test	7-9
Seat Belts	9
Traffic Signals	9,10
Pedestrian Signals	11
Pedestrian Crossovers	12
Traffic Signs	13-18
Slow Moving Vehicles	18
Rules of the Road	19-34
Right-of-way	19,20
Turning	21-23
Signalling	24
Passing	24-26
School Buses.....	27
Freeway Driving	28-30
Proper Following Distance.....	31
Emergency Vehicles	31
Backing	31
Speed Limits	32
Head Lights	32,33
Parking	33,34
Demerit Point System	35
How you can Lose your Driver's Licence...	36
Driving in Bad Weather Conditions	37,38
Tire Blowouts	38
Watch for Pedestrians and Cyclists	39
What to do in case of an Accident	39,40
Glossary	41,42

Introduction

This book will help you to study for an Ontario driver's licence test. You may use the book along with the book called, "The Driver's Handbook" which is issued free by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation. You can get that book from your nearest Driver Examination Centre or Motor Vehicle Licence Issuing Office. Locations are listed in the blue pages of your telephone directory under Government of Ontario - Ministry of Transportation - Driver Examination Centres and Licence Issuing Agents.

You will get information on how to apply for a driver's licence and what you have to learn before you try your tests. Other useful things you need to know such as rules of the road, traffic signs, speed limits, and safe driving tips are outlined in the book.

As a beginner, study this book carefully, so you will know Ontario's traffic laws. When you get your licence, drive safely and defensively all the time.

How To Get Your Licence

If you want to drive a car in Ontario you

MUST:

-Be sixteen (16) years of age or older.

-Have a valid driver's licence

Or

- Have a Class "L" (Instruction or Beginner's Licence.)



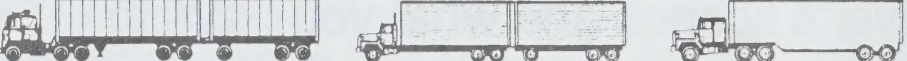







ONTARIO CLASSIFIED DRIVER LICENSING SYSTEM QUICK CHECK CHART

CLASS OF
LICENCE

TYPES OF VEHICLES ALLOWED

INTENDED AS A GUIDE ONLY
FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES REFER TO THE ONTARIO HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

MAY ALSO DRIVE
VEHICLES
IN CLASS

A	ANY TRACTOR-TRAILER OR TRUCK-TRAILER COMBINATION 	D AND G
B	ANY SCHOOL PURPOSES BUS 	C, D, E, F AND G
C	ANY REGULAR BUS 	D, F AND G
D	ANY TRUCK OR COMBINATION PROVIDED THE TOWED VEHICLE IS NOT OVER 10,000 LBS. 	G
E	SCHOOL PURPOSES BUS – MAXIMUM OF 24-PASSENGER CAPACITY 	F AND G
F	REGULAR BUS MAXIMUM OF 24 PASSENGER CAPACITY AND AMBULANCES 	G
G	ANY AUTOMOBILE, SMALL TRUCK OR COMBINATION UP TO 18,000 LBS. PROVIDED THE TOWED VEHICLE IS NOT OVER 10,000 LBS. 	
M	MOTORCYCLES 	

Class “L” Driver’s Licence

This beginner’s driver’s licence is good for one year from the date of issue and you can get this licence by

Passing a vision test
and

Passing a written test based on this book and The Driver’s Handbook. Please note the written test is based on the language used in the regular handbook.

You can take these tests at any Ministry of Transportation Driver Examination Centre.

The fee for a complete driver’s examination - a vision test, written test and road test is \$20.00.

Proof of Birth and Identification

For a driver’s licence in Ontario you must provide proof of both date of birth and personal identification.

(See chart on page 4)

For both date of birth and identification or I.D.	Proof of Date of Birth	Identification or I.D.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Passport or 2. Armed Service I.D. or 3. Photo driver's licence or 4. Sworn statement signed by superintendent of a training school operated by correctional services or 5. Indian treaty cards or 6. Citizenship cards 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birth Certificate or 2. Canada or U.S.A. Driver's Licence without photo 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigration card without photo or 2. Non-photo driver's licence or 3. Signed, non-photo employee I.D. card or 4. OHIP card or 5. Social Insurance card or 6. Student's I.D. card or 7. Credit card with signature or 8. Hospital—Clinic I.D. card or 9. Court Order change of name or 10. Age of majority card with photo or 11. Marriage certificate

Vision Test

The person that gives you this test will check your eyes. This is to find out if you can see well enough to drive safely.

Written Test

The written test you receive will be a total of forty (40) questions about traffic signs and rules of the road.

The test is given to see if you can read and understand Ontario's road signs and laws of the road. These laws are often called traffic laws.

Sample questions you may be asked on your written test can no longer be found in the back of The Driver's Handbook. Don't go to the Driver Examination Centre to try your written test until you feel you are ready to take the test.

If you cannot read or write the test, you can have an oral test. But you must make an appointment for one. The person giving you the test will read the questions for you and you can give the answer without writing it.

When you pass your vision test and written test, you will get your Class “L” driver’s licence. The Class “L” driver’s licence is good for one year from the date you received it from the examination centre.

Driving with a Beginner’s Licence

When driving a car with your Class “L” driver’s licence, you **must** have a person sitting beside you that has a valid Ontario driver’s licence.

You must not drive alone with a beginner’s Class “L” driver’s licence. You must carry your Class “L” driver’s licence with you any time you drive a car.

Once you have received your Class “L” driver’s licence, you can plan to take driving lessons and practice driving a car.

When you feel ready to get your Class “G” driver’s licence, go to your nearest Driver Examination Centre and sign up for a time for a road test.

Do **not** try your road test until you feel ready to take the test. If you are not sure of yourself and do not feel confident behind the wheel of a car, you will probably fail the test.

When you get ready to take the road test, remember the following:

- You must be sure that the car you will be driving is in good working order.
- The examiner **might** check that the lights, horn and windshield wipers work.

Road Test

You will not receive a driver’s licence if the following things happen during the road test.

- You break a traffic law.
- You cause danger for another driver or a pedestrian
- You cause an accident.

- You appear not to have had enough training or practice at driving.
- You are unable to control your car or handle driving in traffic.
- You make too many driving mistakes.

The examiner giving you the road test will test your skill of the following:

- Starting from the curb.
- Parking by a curb.
- Stopping, parking and then starting on a hill.
- Backing up your car.
- Putting on your turn signals when you change lanes or make turns.
- Driving within the speed limit.
- Looking around at intersections and railroad crossings.
- Stopping where there are stop signs or traffic lights.
- Making proper left and right turns.
- Knowing the meaning of the traffic signs, traffic signals and the pavement markings.

At the end of your road test, the examiner will give you a copy of the score sheet with a list of your mistakes and good points on your driving.

Seat Belts

It is the law in Ontario that all drivers and passengers must wear their seat belt while driving in a car. If there are not seat belts for everyone, the seat belts in the car must be used by as many passengers as possible.

Traffic Signals

Red — Stop

Yellow

Be careful. Do not enter the intersection on yellow.

Green

Go. Let people walking or other traffic in the street clear the road before you go.



Red

Yellow

Green

Traffic Signals - Continued

Green Arrow

You may go ahead or turn the way the arrow points, if you are careful. You must wait for a pedestrian to finish crossing.

You must wait until the intersection is clear before moving the car.



Flashing Red

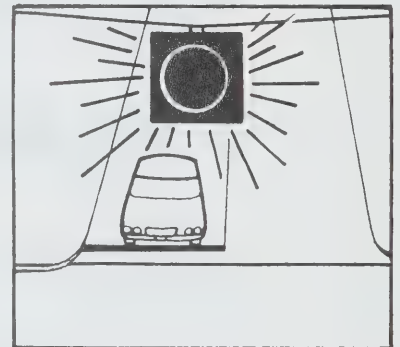
Stop. Then go only when it is safe.

Flashing Yellow

Slow down. Go slowly and carefully through the intersection when it is safe to do so.

Flashing Green

You may turn left if you are facing this light. You may also turn right or go through the intersection. On a flashing green light, traffic going in the opposite direction will be stopped by a red light until your green light stops flashing.



Pedestrian Signals

These traffic signals at intersections tell pedestrians when they can and cannot cross the street. When the “WALK” signal, or “little white man” is on, a person can walk across the street. When the “DON’T WALK” or the “yellow hand” is on, do not walk across the street.

As a driver, if a person is walking across the road, you must wait until the person is safely across the street before you go.



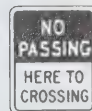
Pedestrian Signs and Markings and Pedestrian Crossovers

A driver must slow down and stop for pedestrians in the crossover.

It is against the law to pass another vehicle or streetcar within 30 m (100 ft) of a pedestrian crossover.

Remember, crossovers are often located some distance from an intersection.

You will know you are coming to a pedestrian crossover when you see signs and markings as shown on this page.



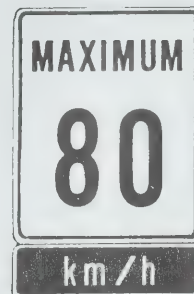
Traffic Signs

There are three types of traffic signs used in Ontario. You have regulatory, guide and warning signs.

Regulatory or Limit Signs

These signs tell you what you may do or must not do. They are usually black, red or green in colour. The speed signs on all the roads in Ontario are limit signs.

Black Signs



Red Signs

These signs mean you must stop or you must not do something. A stop sign is red with white letters. A stop sign has eight sides and this sign means you must stop. Just slowing down at this sign is wrong. At cross roads, you must stop before the stop line painted on the road to show where people walk across the road. If there is no stop line painted on the road, you must stop before you pass where people walk across the road.



This sign is a yield sign.

This means you must give the right-of-way and let other cars go first.

This sign is red and white and shaped like a triangle.

The signs on this page tell you what you may do or must not do. Some are word signs and some are new symbol signs.

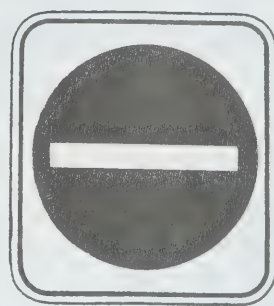
More Red Signals



NO LEFT TURN



NO RIGHT TURN



DO NOT ENTER



NO PARKING



NO HEAVY TRUCKS

Green Signs

If a sign has a green circle on a white background, this means you can do something. Here are samples of these signs.



PARKING
OK HERE



TRUCKS
OK HERE



SNOWMOBILES
OK HERE

Blue Signs

These are school signs. They show a picture of children crossing. These signs are found near schools. When you see these signs, slow down and watch for children.



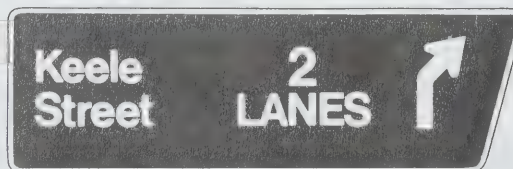
Guide Signs

These signs are usually green or brown. They tell drivers which lane to be in when they take an exit from a freeway or the direction to go to get to a certain place. Some tell drivers there are services nearby such as gas station, picnic area or hospital.

Here are some samples:



DIRECTION
FOR
TOWNS



EXIT ROAD IS
AHEAD ON THE
RIGHT



GAS

Warning Signs

The warning signs are usually diamond shaped. They mean be careful or that there is danger ahead. These signs tell you to go slower and reduce your speed. On Ontario's roads, most of these signs are pictures of the danger.

Yellow Signs



SLIPPERY
WHEN WET



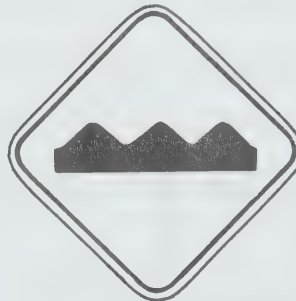
DEER CROSSING
AREA



HILL



SPEED LIMIT



BUMP



TRAIN TRACKS
AHEAD



ROAD NARROWS



SCHOOL BUS
TURNING

Orange Signs

Orange signs mean construction or highway work on the road. This sign warns you to slow down and watch for the construction. Orange signs can also mean the pavement ahead is ending, or there may be a truck entrance ahead.



ROAD WORK
AHEAD



PAVEMENT
ENDS

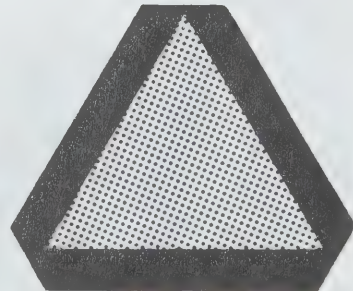


TRUCK
ENTRANCE

Orange and Red Sign

A slow moving vehicle when driving on a highway must carry a slow moving vehicle sign. This sign must be on the back of a farm tractor or wagon when on the road. This sign tells you the vehicle is moving at a speed that is very slow.

Slow down when you see a vehicle with a slow moving vehicle sign. You may need to stay behind the vehicle, because of traffic coming toward you. Be careful when you plan to pass the slow moving vehicle.

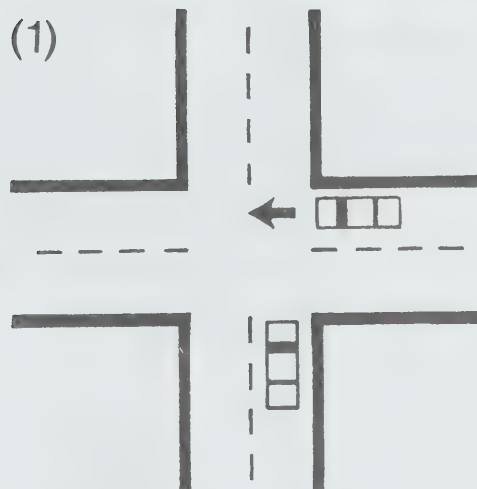


RULES OF THE ROAD

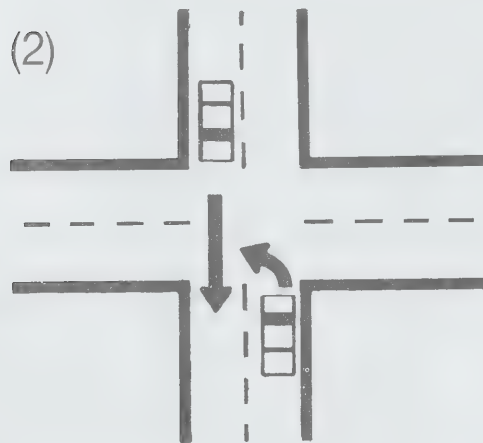
Right-of-Way

When you are able to pass in front of other cars, you have the right-of-way. When you must wait for other cars to pass in front of you, you give up the right-of-way to them.

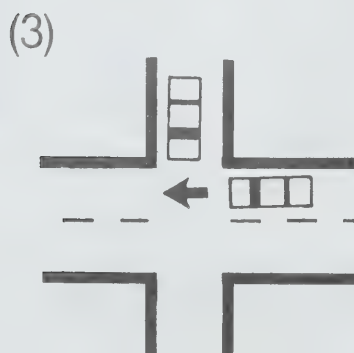
Example #1: When two cars come to cross roads (an intersection) at the same time, the car on the right has the right-of-way. The car on the left must let the car on the right go through the crossing first.



Example #2: When one car wants to turn left at a street crossing (an intersection), and a car on the same street is coming toward it, the car turning left must give the right-of-way to the other car or cars coming toward it.



Example #3: If a car on a small road (side street) comes to a big road (main street), it must give the right-of-way to the cars on the big road (main street). A big road is sometimes called a main street, highway, or freeway.



Turning

Many accidents happen because car drivers do not make left or right turns properly. There is a correct way to make turns.

Steps in Making Right Turns

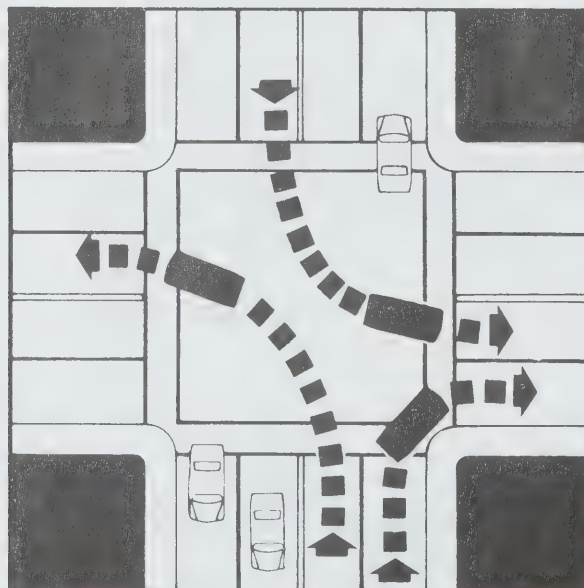
1. Get to far right side of road at least 100 ft (30 m) before you come to the road where you are going to turn.
2. Turn on your car turn signal and start to slow down.
3. Look both ways for traffic and people crossing the street.
4. Keep close to the right as you turn the corner.

Right turns may often be made when the traffic light is red. You may turn on the red light unless there is a sign that tells you not to, or people are crossing the street. This sign may be a symbol (shown on page 15), or a printed sign that says, “NO TURN ON RED”.

Steps in Making Left Turns

1. Move over close to the centre line at least 100 ft. (30 m) before you come to the road where you are going to turn.
2. Turn on your car turn signal and start to slow down.
3. Look both ways for traffic and people crossing.
4. Enter the intersection, but do not start to turn until the way is clear.
5. As you turn, keep close to the centre line, but stay on the right side of it.
6. After turning, when it is safe to do so, slowly return to the right side of the road.

Turns at Intersections



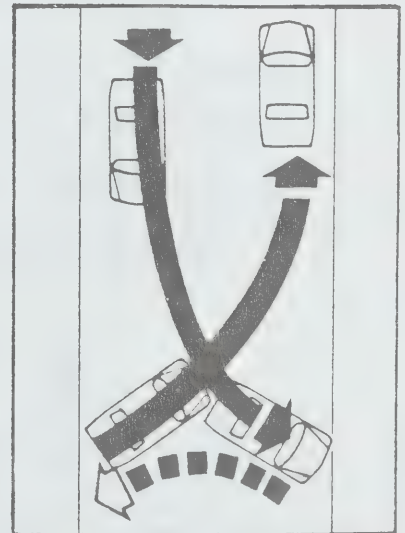
Turning Around - A “U” Turn

Do not try to turn around on a road unless you can do it safely. On many roads in a city or town it is against the law to make this kind of turn. Watch for signs saying “NO “U” TURN” or the symbol sign.



Steps in Making a “U” Turn

1. Pull to the right side of the road and stop.
2. Be sure left lane is clear and no cars are coming toward you.
3. Pull over at an angle to the left side of road.
4. Turn wheels to the right. Back close to the curb behind you.
5. Turn wheels to the left. Pull ahead when it is safe to do so.



“U” TURN

Signalling

You must always signal before you turn. You must signal before you change lanes. You must signal before you stop or slow down. If you do not have signals on your car, use hand signals.

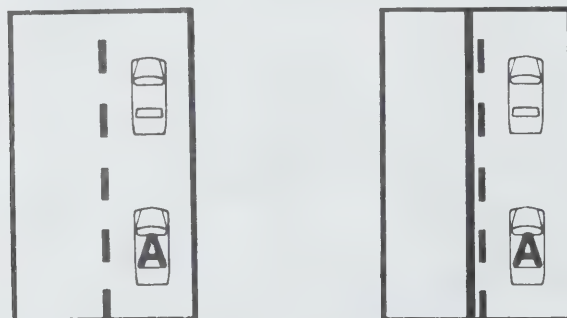
Hand Signals



Passing

There are certain steps to follow when passing or if another car wants to pass you. If a car driver wants to pass you, you should keep at the same speed, or slow down.

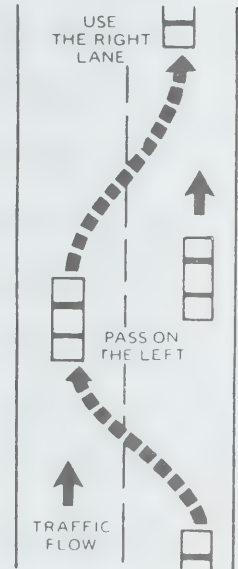
Never pass unless it is safe to do so.



"A" MAY PASS IF ROAD IS CLEAR
AHEAD AND BEHIND

Steps in Passing on Two Lane Roads

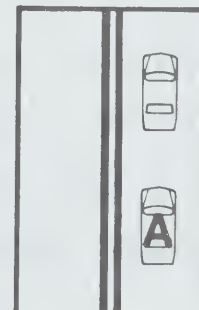
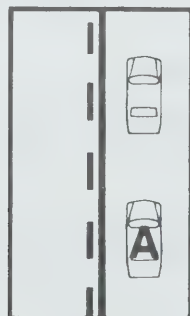
1. See that no cars are coming toward you.
2. Check your rear view mirror to see if a car is about to pass you.
3. Signal that you are about to change lanes.
4. After you pass the car, signal that you are again changing lanes.
5. Return to the right lane. Do not return too soon. Be sure that the car you have just passed is far enough behind you before you return to the right lane.



PASSING ON
TWO LANE ROADS

Highway Dividing Lines

You must not pass if a solid yellow line is in your lane, or on your side of the highway. Never cross double solid yellow lines to pass another car.



"A" MUST NOT PASS

Passing on the Right

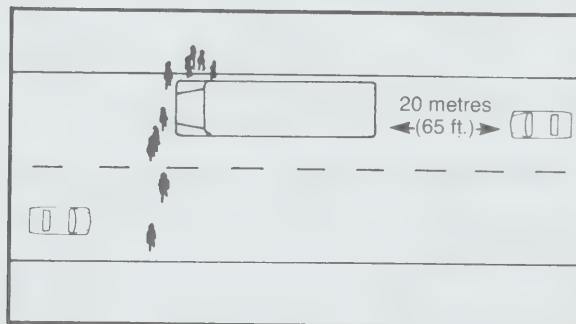
1. You can pass on the right when the car ahead is making a left turn and you can move to the right lane. You must not drive on the shoulder of the road.
2. You can pass on the right when you are on a road wide enough for two lanes of traffic to go in the same direction.

More Passing Rules

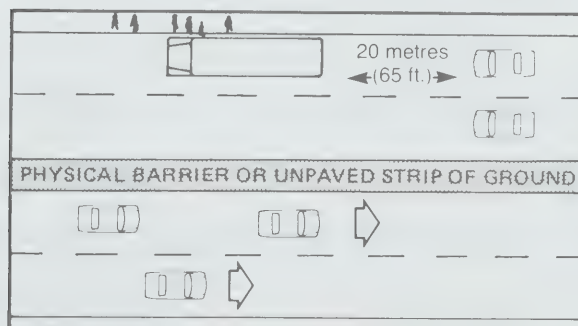
1. You must **not** pass:
 - On a hill.
 - On a curve.
 - Within 100 ft (30 m) of a bridge, or tunnel.
 - Within 100 ft (30 m) of a level railway crossing.
 - Within 100 ft (30 m) of an intersection.
 - Within 100 ft (30 m) of a pedestrian crossover.
 - If a streetcar is stopped to let people get on or off. Stay at least 6 ft (2 m) behind the open door. You may only pass a stopped streetcar if there is a safety island.
2. When your car is **being passed**:
 - Do not speed up.
 - Stay as far to the right as you can.

Meeting or Passing School Buses

You must stop if you are in back of a school bus that has stopped to load or unload children. The school bus will have its red signal lights flashing on the bus and the 'stop arm' will be showing. You must stop until the flashing red lights go off. If you meet a school bus that is loading or unloading children on a two lane road, you must stop until the flashing red signal lights go off. If you meet a school bus that has stopped on a divided highway, you do not need to stop. The picture below shows a two-lane highway and a divided highway.



TWO-LANE HIGHWAY OR STREET
— cars in both directions must stop



MULTI-LANE HIGHWAY WITH MEDIAN STRIP — only cars behind must stop

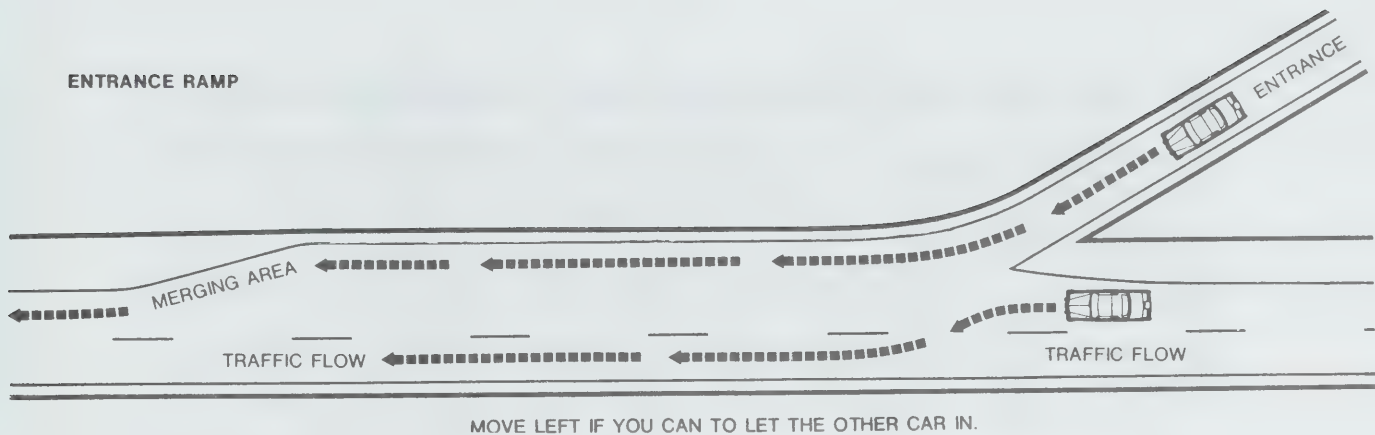
Freeway Driving

A freeway is a large road or highway. You often drive on a freeway to go from one large city to another. Freeways have four or more lanes of traffic. Freeways do not have intersections.

Tips for Safe Freeway Driving

Check that:

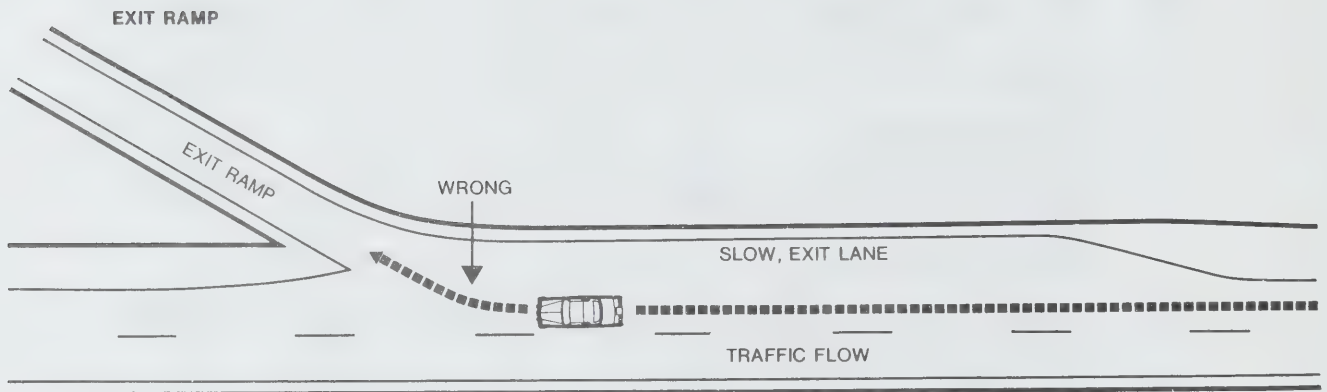
1. Your car is in good working order.
2. The tires are in good shape.
3. Your car is filled with gas, oil and water.
4. When entering a freeway, you must use good sense and good timing in order to merge smoothly with fast-moving freeway traffic. Try to match your speed with the speed of the freeway traffic. Pick a space in the line of cars and get into the traffic smoothly.



An entrance ramp is a one-way road for allowing safe, easy entry into a freeway.

5. On the freeway, drive at a steady speed. If you can, drive at the same speed as the other cars.
6. Watch what is happening around you. Use your mirrors!
7. Keep your distance! Don't follow too closely.
8. Obey the speed limit.
9. Do not change lanes unless passing another car.
10. Pass on the right very carefully.
11. Give a signal if you want to change lanes.
12. Watch for other cars coming onto the freeway. Slow down if necessary to let them enter smoothly and safely.
13. Do not drive if you are tired. Plan rest stops for your trip.
14. Never back up on a freeway. Go to the next exit to get off.

15. Do not stop on a freeway unless it is an emergency. If you have car trouble or a flat tire, get as far off the road as you can.
16. If you have car trouble, raise the hood, or tie a white cloth to the radio aerial or door handle. Stay with your car and wait for assistance. Do not walk on the freeway or try to cross the road.



An exit ramp is a short, one-way road for allowing safe, easy exit off the freeway.

You must watch all signs in order to get off the freeway at the right place. Get into the proper lane when there is a hole in the line of cars. Signal, move to the slow lane and slow down just before you enter the exit ramp. Never slow down suddenly on the freeway.

When leaving the freeway, slow down. Check your speed and be ready to drive at the slower two-lane road speed.

Proper Following Distance

When driving on a large road (highway), it is important that you “keep your distance” from the cars in front and behind you. If you have to slow down or stop, you can do so safely and not get into an accident.

Emergency Cars

When you hear the siren, or see flashing red lights of a police car, fire engine, or ambulance, get out of the way. Pull over to the right side of the road and let them pass you. If you are driving on a one-way street, you can pull over to the left side of the road to let the emergency vehicle pass you.

Backing

Be very careful when you back-up your car. Make sure the way is clear. Keep to the right side of the road. Look over your right shoulder when you back up. Looking in your rear view mirror is not enough.

Speed Limits

When there are signs with posted speed limits, do what they tell you. These speed limit signs tell you the fastest speed you can go.

You must not drive faster than:

- 50 km/h (30 mph) in cities, towns and villages.
- 80 km/h (50 mph) on open two lane highways.
- 100 km/h (60 mph) on freeways.



NOTE: These are the usual speed limit signs. Watch for faster or slower speed limit signs when you drive.



Headlights

Lights must be turned on at night and anytime when you cannot see clearly. This could be in rain, fog, or snow.

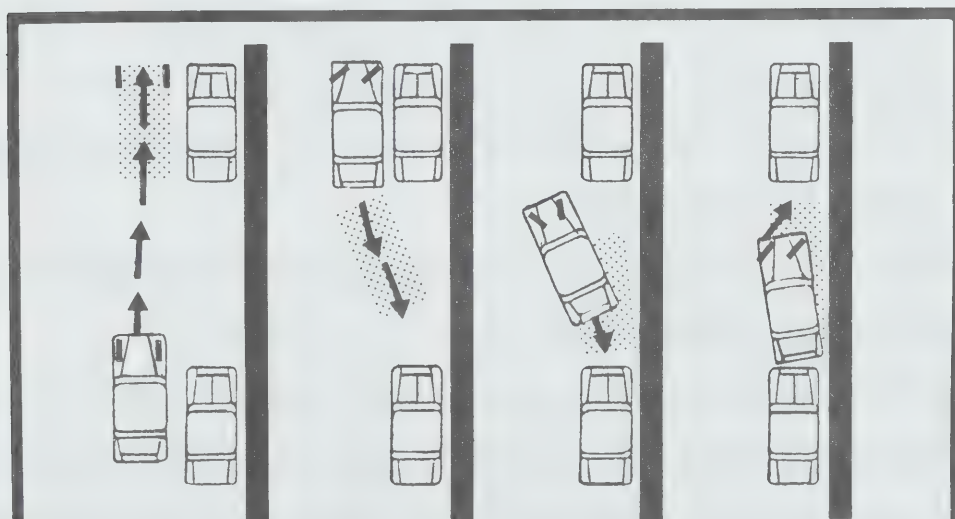
You must be able to see clearly at a distance of 150 m (500 ft.) or less.

Do not drive with one headlight. Parking lights are not legal for driving. You must use your lower headlights 150 m (500 ft) before you meet or come up behind a car on the highway. Use your lower headlights in fog or snow. Your bright headlights will cause glare.

Parking Rules

When you park next to the curb on the same side of the street where you are driving, it is called parallel parking. Before parking, read the signs to see if it is allowed. Do not double park.

STEPS IN PARALLEL PARKING

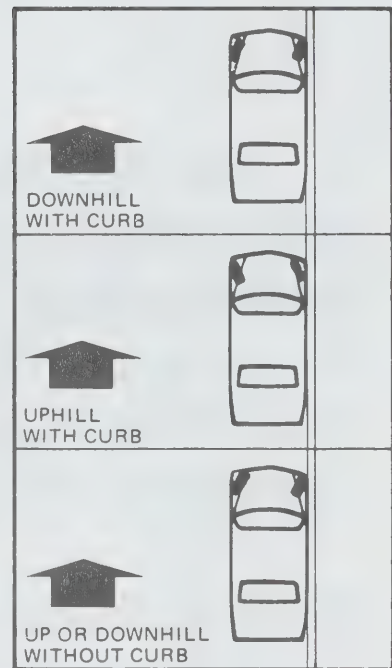


1. STOP EVEN WITH CAR AHEAD AND ABOUT A FOOT AND A HALF AWAY FROM IT.
2. TURN WHEEL SHARP RIGHT AND BACK SLOWLY STRAIGHT TOWARD CAR BEHIND.
3. WHEN CLEAR OF CAR AHEAD TURN WHEELS SHARP LEFT AND BACK SLOWLY TO CAR BEHIND.
4. TURN WHEEL SHARP RIGHT AND PULL TOWARD CURB IN CENTRE OF PARKING SPACE.

Parking on a Hill

When you park **downhill**, turn your wheels into the curb. When you park uphill, turn your **front wheels** away from the curb.

When you park **uphill** and there is no curb, turn your **front wheels toward** the side.



Places you Cannot Park

- On a sidewalk, crosswalk, pedestrian cross over, or bridge.
- In front of a driveway.
- Within 3 m (10 ft.) of a fire hydrant.
- Within 10 m (30 ft.) of a crosswalk at an intersection, or a pedestrian crossover.
- On open highways in front of a school (both sides of the highway).
- On city streets on the side of the road opposite a school.
- On open highways within 15 m (50 ft.) of an intersection with signal lights, level railway crossing, or within 90 m (300 ft.) of a bridge.
- In any other area where “NO PARKING” signs are posted.

Demerit Point System

The demerit point system protects good drivers and corrects poor drivers.

A number amount (point value) is given for each moving traffic offence. If you have too many points, you will lose your driver's licence. Demerit points stay on your driver's record for two years from the date of the offence.

At 6 Points: Drivers are sent a letter and told of their driving record and urged to improve their driving habits.

At 9 Points: The driver may be asked to come into a Ministry of Transportation office for a personal interview. The driver may have to take a complete driver's test.

At 15 Points: The driver's licence is suspended for 30 days. After suspension, the driver's licence is returned. The demerit points are reduced to seven (7) points. If drivers reach 15 points again, their licence is suspended for six (6) months.

How You Can Lose Your Driver's Licence - (other than demerit points)

1. Driving while your ability is impaired with alcohol or drugs.
2. Refusing to take an alcohol breath test.
3. If you fail to, or refuse to give a breath sample at a roadside test.
4. Driving with more than 0.08% alcohol in the blood.
5. Criminal negligence. An example is: Ignoring or disobeying the rules of the road.
6. Dangerous driving.
7. Failing to remain at the scene of an accident.
8. Motor manslaughter or killing a person with your car.

Driving in Bad Weather Conditions

When there are bad driving conditions caused by weather, driving can be made more safe by doing these things.

1. Slow down if it is hard to see or the road is slippery.
2. Leave more room between your car and the car ahead of you than you would if the roads were clear. Then you can stop in time if the car ahead has trouble or skids.
3. Be careful when you come to bridges. Bridges and overpasses sometimes are icy and slick even when the rest of the road is dry.
4. Keep the windshield wiper blades in good working shape.
5. Keep the defroster in working shape.
6. After a storm, clean all the snow and ice off all the windows, lights and signals. It is against the law to not have the windows completely clean.
7. When you drive in the fog, watch the yellow line or right edge of the road as a guide.

- 8 Do not slam on your brakes if you start to skid on ice. Slowly turn your wheels in the direction of the skid.
9. If your right wheels slip off the road, slow down until you feel sure you can safely return to the road.
10. Beware of getting too cold. If you become stuck in snow or in a blizzard, work slowly and don't panic. Stay in your vehicle. Do not try to walk to safety. Open a window slightly to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.

If You Have a Tire Blow Out

1. Do not put on your brakes.
2. Hold on to the steering wheel tightly.
3. Take your foot off the gas pedal and slow down.
4. Slowly pull off to the side of the road.
5. Stop the car.

Watch Out for Pedestrians and Cyclists

1. Children may run out into a street.
2. People will walk along the side of the road where there are no sidewalks. At night, it is hard to see them unless they wear bright or light coloured clothing.
3. Many bike riders may be careless about safety rules.

What To Do in Case of an Accident

1. Every driver involved in an accident must stop.
2. If the damage is not too bad, move the cars off the road to allow other cars to pass. Keep anyone hurt warm. Don't try to move them.
3. Help the injured.
4. Call the police.
5. Ask for a doctor or ambulance if needed.
6. You must give your name, address, driver's licence number, insurance company's name and policy number to the other driver in the accident.

7. Do not leave the scene of an accident.
8. If you hit a parked car, leave your name and address on the car.
9. If you have an accident where there is an injury or property damage more than \$700.00, the accident must be reported to the police.

GLOSSARY

Accident	An unplanned event such as a collision
Construction	Work on the road
Crossover or crosswalk	Lines on the road to show where people should walk
Demerit	Lost
Direction	The way a car or person faces
Defensively	Looking out for other drivers
Dividing Lines	Marks on the road to tell you where you can drive or pass
Emergency	Something that happens and needs attention right away
Entering	To go in or go on
Entrance	Place where you go in
Error	Mistake
Examination	Test
Examiner	Person who gives you the test
Freeway	Large road or highway
Highway	Large road

GLOSSARY (continued)

Identification	ID or something that tells who you are
Impair	Weakens your sight and driving skills
Intersection	Where streets cross
Instructional Licence	Beginner's Licence
Issue	Give out
Lane	Part of road needed for one line of traffic
Legal	Lawful
Manslaughter	Killing a person
Maximum	The highest
Minimum	The lowest
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
Narrows	Gets smaller
Offence	Disobeying the rules of the road
Passengers	Every person in the car
Pedestrians	People walking
Properly	The right or correct way
Regulating Signs	Limit Signs
Right-of-way	See example on page 19

Shoulder	Part of the road along edge of pavement
Signals	Something that tells others what you are going to do by using your hand or car lights
Slick	Slippery when wet
Suspended	To take away and return later
Symbol	A picture that stands for something
Traffic	Vehicles moving
Valid	OK
Vehicle	Car, truck, bus, motorcycle
Warning	Be careful
Yield	Give up the right-of-way

